

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Early submission

Supporting adult carers

Review questions

NICE guideline TBC

Review questions

May 2019

Early submission

*Developed by National Guideline Alliance
hosted by the Royal College of
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists*

Disclaimer

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or service users. The recommendations in this guideline are not mandatory and the guideline does not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Local commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients or service users wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

NICE guidelines cover health and care in England. Decisions on how they apply in other UK countries are made by ministers in the [Welsh Government](#), [Scottish Government](#), and [Northern Ireland Executive](#). All NICE guidance is subject to regular review and may be updated or withdrawn.

Copyright

© NICE 2019. All rights reserved. Subject to [Notice of Rights](#).

ISBN:

Contents

Review questions	5
-------------------------------	----------

Review questions

Review questions	
A	Identifying carers as defined by the Ace Act 2014 What are the barriers and facilitators to (i) self-identification by carers and (ii) identification of carers by health and social care professionals?
B	Providing information and advice for carers What are the views and experiences of adult carers, and of healthcare and related practitioners, regarding how information and advice about caring – including personal budgeting, legal issues, housing, planning and coordination care, or self-care – has been (and is) currently provided in the UK?
C	Assessment of carers as defined by the Care Act 2014 What is the acceptability of different tools or approaches for assessing the needs of carers?
D	Support and advice to help adult carers enter, remain in and return to work, education and training What are the most effective, cost-effective and acceptable interventions, tools or approaches to support adult carers to enter, remain in and/ or return to (i) work (ii) education and (iii) training?
E	Training carers to provide practical support to the person receiving care What skills and educational based interventions are effective, cost-effective and acceptable to carers for training them to provide practical support to the person receiving care?
F	Practical, social and community support for carers What practical, social and community support interventions for adult carers are effective, cost-effective and acceptable to them?
G	Psychological and emotional support and interventions for carers What psychological and emotional support interventions are effective, cost-effective and acceptable to adult carers for maintaining and/ or improving their health and wellbeing?
H	Support for carers caring for people at the end of life What is the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and acceptability of interventions for supporting adult carers who are caring for people at the end of life, and after the person receiving care dies?
I	Supporting carers during changes to the caring role What is the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and acceptability of interventions for supporting adult carers during (i) changes to the setting in which care is provided, (ii) the transition of the person receiving care to adulthood and (iii) change of carer status or circumstances?